FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA., July 30th, 1856.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: DEAR SIRS:—The custom of spending the Summer months at the North, in quest of health and pleasure, I believed would be more honored this season in the breach than in the observance. Fayetteville was becoming intolerably hot, about the last of June, and the nights stifling to one accustomed to the breezes of the sea-coast. McFadyen's Springs was visited, (did you ever hear, Messrs. Editors, of McFadyen's Springs?) but after consultation, it was voted a nuisance and a humbug. The Mountain region of North Carolina and Lower Virginia was finally selected as offering the strongest inducements for a visit and a two months' excursion. It seemed to promise more enjoyment and real benefit than a journey to any other quarter, and I can say, that thus far, after nearly a month's travelling, I have not been disappointed. Two methods of reaching these localities from Fayetteville, existed: one by stage and railroad, the other by private conveyance. Without hesitation, I chose the latter, because it, is no more expensive, and vastly more comfortable. In this way, one can start and stop when he pleases—he is master of his time, and has an hundred fold better opportunity of seeing the country and becoming acquainted with the people—and moreover, the pleasures and *fatigues* of this mode of travelling are exceedingly beneficial to the health. The proper plan is to start early in the morning, so as to go some distance early in the cool of the day, lie by at some farm house from 11 A. M. till 2 or 3 P. M. The ladies may take a long nap or run over the pages of the last "Harper", and the gentleman, if he has any tact at all, may form many pleasant acquaintances among the honest farmers and their families, and learn a thousand useful facts about farming, stock, gardening, &c., which he never knew before.

Having provided ourself with one of our townsman McK's snug and convenient Rockaways, we left Fayetteville about the 1st of July, starting on the Western Plank Road. That thoroughfare we found in a most miserable plight—its days seem to be numbered, and unless additional and extensive repairs are soon made, it will be known among the things that were and are not. Owing to its uneveness and exposure to the sun, I found, after leaving the sand country, that it was a relief to abandon the P. R. and travel on the earth track. Passing through Carthage and Ashboro', we stopped a day or two in Salem.

Farmers in the vicinity of the road, from Fayetteville along the whole distance—indeed, to this point, 160 miles into Virginia—were in high spirits on account of abundant wheat harvests and the prospect of a fine corn crop. The seasons have been favorable, and this promises to be a year of plenty. Our Fayetteville people who are unable to come farther would find Salem a desirable and agreeable place in which to sojourn during the heat of summer. Lovers of good living and persons in need of exercise and change of air would find in this quiet town much to tempt the appetite and at the same time invigorate the health.

All who visit Salem should inspect the celebrated Female Seminary. The Superintendent, Mr S., politely conducted us through the buildings and showed us the excellent arrangements pervading every department of the Institution. It is certainly unsurpassed for neatness, simplicity and convenience. Nothing is wanting to please the eye, or to promote comfort; from the Bath rooms in the basement to the Dormitories in the upper stories, it was impossible not to commend and admire the order and adaptation of the means to the end, which characterized the entire establishment. And let none who go to Salem fail to visit the Cemetery, north of the Seminary. It is a fitting spot for the house of the dead. The avenue leading to the Yard is one of the handsomest we have ever seen, and the arrangement of the graves is most natural and appropriate.

From Salem we travelled 30 miles in a N. E. direction through Germanton to the Piedmont Springs. The water is chalybeate, and has acquired some fame for its cure of cutaneous diseases and certain forms of dyspepsia. The company was small, at the time of our visit: "wait till after the election," said the habitues of the place, "and you will find a crowd here." This may be a compliment to the people of our State, and it may not be. It may indicate the prevalence of a very patriotic spirit on the part of the electors, or an excess of party spirit. In either case, the fact remains the same—the down country people do not generally leave home on their summer excursions till after the August elections.

The water at Piedmont Springs is cold and pleasant to the taste. It flows in a bold stream out of a rock, and what is singular, a spring of free stone water flows from the same rock, not more than five feet distant from the mineral spring. The scenery about Piedmont is sublime in the highest degree—the Cascade is 2 miles off—a wild and beautiful waterfall. The great attraction, however, is Moore's Knob, about 3 miles from the Springs. It is a lofty peak, with an abrupt descent on one side, and a gradual slope on the other. The view from the summit is extensive and grand. The height is said to be 100 feet greater than the pinnacle of the Pilot Mountain, and the appearance of the two indicates that the statement is correct. From Moore's Knob you see the Pilot, 15 miles south west, and it seems beneath the beholder. Far in the distance one can see the Blue Ridge, the Alleghany in Va. and north. 100 miles distant, the Peaks of Otter skirt the horizon.

From Piedmont, it was a short and easy day's ride to the Pilot, but we did not tarry to make the ascent, as we were anxious to enjoy the grander, grander scenery that awaited us farther on.

At Mt. Airy, we were startled and grieved to see in the Observer, the death of Miss S. E. C. of Fayetteville. The news of the death of an intimate friend affects us strangely when we hear of it away from home. The shock is greater to the mind from its suddenness, and we naturally expect pleasant intelligence. Miss C. was beloved in life—lamented in death. Her loss will long be felt by a large circle who esteemed themselves honored by her acquaintance and friendship.

Ten miles north of Mt. Airy, you reach the base of the Blue Ridge. Here the turnpike begins, and continues to Tazewell C. H., Va. The road runs through Fancy Gap, and is excellent. It is the best crossing place over the Mountains from one end to the other. The ascent is gradual, and as you wind around the mountain, the view of the country behind and below you is magnificent. For 5 miles the road leads you onward and upward, and, after traversing that distance, you have reached the summit, you feel as if you were standing on an elevated platform and the whole State of N. C. were beneath you. Nine out of ten men, suppose that after ascending the Mountain from the N. Carolina side, they will find a corresponding descent into Virginia. The fact is otherwise. I labored under the impression that I would have a pleasant ride down the Mountain for 5 miles, which would repay us for the toilsome ascent of the same distance—but to my surprise, after reaching the summit, I found table land, and there was no descent on the North. We followed the turnpike through Carrol, Wythe and Pulaski counties, passing through the towns of Hillsville and Newbern, and made our first stopping place in Virginia, at the Pulaski Alum Spring, 15 miles from Newbern. This is a newly discovered Spring, having only 2 or 3 years back become a place of public resort. The water is very strong mineral, the principal ingredients being Alum and Iodine. It contains, also, though in small proportions, sulphur, iron and magnesia. The disease for which it is specially adapted is Scrofula, and in 4 cases out of 5 is said to be a certain and unfailing remedy. Its action on other diseases of the glandular system is beneficial, and it is reported to have effected remarkable cures of bronchitis; this however lacks confirmation. The water is nauseous and acts powerfully as an astringent. After remaining four days at the Alum, we travelled Northward on the turnpike to the Red Sulphur, via Parisburg and Peterstown. Though our route lay through a mountainous region, yet the road was well graded, level and in excellent condition. Instead of being taken directly over a high hill, it winds around its base. This course, while it adds little or none to the distance, contributes much to the comfort of the horse and pleasure to the traveller. The distance from the Alum to the Red Sulphur is 40 miles, and from Fayetteville is about 260. It may be stated exactly by the most eligible and convenient route: To Salem 120, Mt. Airy 40, Hillsville 25, Newbern 35, Red Sulphur 45—265 miles. On this route, the traveller passes through a fine country, will enjoy beautiful scenery during the day and good entertainment at night, and what is of great importance, he will have Plank Road or Turnpike nearly the whole way. The only exception is about 50 miles between Salem and the foot of the Blue Ridge—being the gap between the W. P. Road and the Tazewell C. H. Turnpike.

We reached the Red Sulphur on Saturday the 26th July. Our expectations of the place have been more than realized. Art has done much and nature more to adorn and beautify the spot. There are about 100 visiters on the ground, and numbers are daily pouring in. The season has hardly yet begun, but usually reaches its height the middle of August. The accommodations are excellent, and the proprietors, Messrs. Dunlap, Campbell & Co., do all in their power to make their guests comfortable, and they have a most able assistant in their clerk, Mr. Cowles. The Spring and the buildings are in a deep recess of the mountains, literally surrounded and hemmed in by them. This is not a place of fashionable resort; it is frequented more for health and true comfort than for amusements. In this respect, it differs from the other Va. Springs. The gay and the wealthy congregate at them, because it is the fashion, and to have an opportunity to see the world and his wife. Few come to the Red Sulphur who do not expect to find it a fountain of health. For this reason it resembles the hotels of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla., during the Winter season. The visitors here are generally sufferers from one class of diseases, viz: those affecting the throat and lungs. The water has long had an extensive and high reputation for its beneficial action in these complaints. It is reputed to have relieved, and in some cases, cured consumption, and it seldom fails to produce a salutary effect in cases of laryngitis and bronchitis. It is very cold and pleasant, with a strong sulphur taste and smell. It acts as a tonic and sedative, simultaneously—invigorating the saystem while it reduces the circulation. Many who come here with a pulse reaching 110 or 120 beats in a minute, find, after a few days, that it is reduced to 80 or 90. Lower North Carolina has but few representatives. I was gratified to find, on my arrival, two ladies and a gentleman from Fayetteville, Gen. H. and an invalid son from Duplin, and Col. McD. from Bladen. The numerous friends of the latter gentleman will be glad to learn that his health has improved greatly, and that there is a cheering prospect of his early and entire recovery. To-day Mr. T. H. W. of N. Hanover has been added to our number. These, with ourselves, are the only representatives from the Cape Fear region. The company assembled is of the most agreeable kind, and good feeling and sociability everywhere prevail. There is a freedom from restraint which is contagious, and the boarders seem determined to have a good time of it, while they remain together. There are persons from nearly every Southern State. In a few weeks they will scatter, and return to their respective homes. The same company cannot expect to meet together again on earth. Why should not friendship and kindly feeling be the order of the day? Are we not all brothers?

Yours, &c. M'N****.

"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to his heir, "select one whose first husband was hung; that is the only way to prevent her throwing his memory in your face, and making annoying comparisons." "Even that won't prevent it," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor; "she'll not only praise him but say hanging would be too good for you."

Rain.—Many years ago a bet was made by a distinguished Virginian with an English Lord, of £1 a year, to increase in geometrical progression for the next succeeding twenty years, that it would rain in the county of Chesterfield, Virginia, (his place of residence) on the first Saturday of August in every year. The result was, he won eighteen times and lost twice! That is, his winning was £524,288, and losing £2.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1856.

MAIL FAILURE.—Our packets for the Salem mail were left behind on Monday—the Stage not being out of town before they were at the Post Office; but they were five minutes too late. The Stage started five hours ealier than heretofore. We pity any of our subscribers who may have been more annoyed at the circumstance (so uncommon in this office) than we were.

NEW COTTON.—We received this morning, from Mr. McEachern of Robeson (which Mr. McEachern the bearer could not tell us,) the first open boll of cotton we have heard of in this State this season. The quality is beautiful, being the kind brought from Texas by Rev. Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McEachern also sent us some fine apples and peaches, for which he will accept our thanks.

THE CROPS.—We learn from gentlemen who have recently passed over those roads, that the crops along the whole line of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, and on the N. C. Rail Road as far West as Haw River, are almost entirely destroyed, by drought and bugs. We understand, also, that in Hertford and the neighboring counties, usually large exporters, not more than half a crop, if so much, can be expected. In Caswell we hear of gentlemen who have withheld their wheat from market, expecting that the bad season will make its consumption at home necessary.

The rains within a week past, though too late to benefit much of the early corn, will no doubt make a vast deal of that planted later; and we may yet hope for a tolerable crop, except in some sections visited by both the bug and the drought.

One of our readers has understood us as reflecting on the motives of Messrs. Pearce and Pratt, of Maryland, in the notice which we took of their letters in favor of Buchanan. We had no such intention. For Mr. Pearce especially, we have the highest respect, as a statesman of great talents, and as a man of the best personal character. Our feeling was simply one of regret, that those gentlemen take a different view from ourselves of the path of duty in the present state of parties—that as old Whigs, they do not support a tried patriot, with whom they were formerly associated in carrying on the government, and whom it is our pleasure to support.

As to their course, and ours, however, we feel that neither they nor we are under the slightest obligations to any party, or to any thing save their own and our own convictions of duty. Especially is the abuse of Messrs. Pearce and Pratt, now lavished on them by some presses of the American party, most impudent and unjustifiable. What claim has that party upon those Senators? Did not the Americans cut loose from the Whig party? Did they not most needlessly and wrongfully denounce the Whig party as "corrupt?" How could they expect those who chose to remain Whigs, after that, to unite with them? They had no right to expect it; and they have no right to abuse any man, Senator or otherwise, whose convictions of duty to himself and to his country induce him to go for Buchanan, or for any body else. We say this with the more freedom, because, whilst we have not quit the Whig to join any other party, we have chosen to support the Presidential candidate of the Americans. With the imputation of corruption, made in the most solemn manner by the American party against the Whigs, staring the latter in the face, we think the only wonder is, that so many of them have still been able to look only to the good of the country, and to join that party so far as to support Mr. Fillmore.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Baltimore American says that Delegates to the proposed Convention in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday in September, have already been appointed in several districts of Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, and Alabama; and that steps have been taken to appoint the entire delegations of Maryland, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maine. This may be true as to the other States, but it certainly is a mistake as to North Carolina. No delegate has been appointed from any district in this State.

"PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES," &C.—We are not in the habit of questioning a man's motives because he may happen to differ from us in opinion. But as the Lexington Flag has seen fit to attribute interested motives for our opposition to the banking schemes advocated in its columns, we ask its attention to its own Prospectus, published some weeks ago, in which it so urgently appealed to the people to subscribe for the Flag, in consideration of its advocacy of its peculiar system of banking, in opposition to the existing system.

We are not disposed to assert that the Flag advocates its Banking schemes simply to obtain subscribers. But we merely desire to remind it, that there is quite as much ground for the charge against *it*, which it has baselessly preferred against us, in the face of an exposure which we had occasion to make some months ago in a controversy on the same subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—With every disposition to give our readers the benefit of "the fun" which flows so naturally from the pen and the tongue of our friend "Peter Thomas, Senior," we must decline meddling with *that* subject.

The Candidate for the Vice Presidency.—Mr A. J. Donelson, in a letter in a letter in response to the proceedings of the American State Convention of Georgia, says:

"I once did great injustice to this eminent patriot and statesman, (Mr. Fillmore,) by holding him responsible for what I considered an attempt to merge the Whig party of the North into a sectional opposition to the South; but when I saw him rise superior to such local prejudices, and prefer the interests of the whole country to that of the section in which he happened to be born, I made all the amends in my power to offer, and declared publicly, long before I knew of the existence of the American party, that he ought to be called again by the united voice of the people to the chair of the Chief Magistracy."

Such an avowal does honor to the man who makes it, and, luckily for Mr. Donelson, it is susceptible of proof that he made a similar declaration long before the close of Mr. Fillmore's Administration.—*Rich. Whig.*

If the Whig is in possession of any such proof it ought by all means to bring it forward. All the proof we have seen is directly to the reverse,—that Mr. Donelson, in the Union, which he then edited, abused Mr. Fillmore most vilely up to the end of his term of service as President.

SENATOR SUMNER.—Yale College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on the Hon. Charles Sumner, and the announcement created considerable enthusiasm in the large audience assembled at the late Commencement.

Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, has come out in a long letter in favor of Fillmore and Donelson.

BAD TASTE.—The history of our country must be exceedingly barren of grand events, if we are to believe Mr. Buchanan. A few days ago, the Hard and Soft factions of the Locofoco party in New York, fearful, if they remained longer divided, that "the spoils" would slip through their fingers, patched up a sort of reconciliation, though they had previously each denounced the other as scoundreis fit only for the gallows. They telegraphed Mr. Buchanan, and he responded by the following telegraphic letter of congratulation:—

"Mr. Buchanan has received the resolution of the Consolidated Convention of the New York Democracy. Their union, at this eventful crisis, is one of the grandest events in our history. Our car will now weather the storm of fanaticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole Southern country will hail this reunion as a rainbow in the clouds, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To WM. C. CRANE, Esq., President of the Consolidated Democratic Convention of the New York Democracy.

AMERICAN MANNERS.—A very good thing has just transpired in Paris. The press of that city, which claims to be the most polite people in the world, and especially familiar with all the proprieties of dress, has exhausted its powers of ridicule of Mr. Mahan, the American Professor at the U. S. Military, for his "unmannerly American boorishness," in going to Queen Victoria's levee with a black stock and yellow vest. In reply to this, Mr. Mahan himself has written a letter to one of the Paris papers, in which he informs his abuser that *he was educated in the military schools of France*, and, as a Lieut. of Engineers, was received in the best society of Paris. His "boorishness," therefore, was contracted in Paris.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT!—We notice the following paragraph in the Journal of Commerce:

American Constitution.—That is a beautiful figure of Winthrop's in reference to our Constitution, where he says—Like one of those wondrous rocking stones raised by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move it from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised, that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain.

Who is the real owner of this "beautiful figure" which has been "figuring" in the press for a number of years past?—sometimes as the (altered to suit the case) production of Walter Scott, more frequently as that of the Mecklenburg N. C. Jeffersonian, and now as the handiwork of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

Who is the Author? The question is as important as Homer's birth-place, and will soon have as many contestants. What says our friend of the Wilmington Herald? He and we have heretofore had some discussion about it.

THE BLUE'S BRIDGE MAIL.—We are sorry to learn that the schedule of the horse mail via Blue's Bridge has been changed, so that it leaves here on Monday morning, (a few hours before the Observer can be printed) instead of Tuesday morning. This arrangement makes that mail useless to us, since we cannot print on Sunday; and will be a disappointment to our subscribers on the route. Why it has been changed we cannot imagine.

The Fayetteville Observer requests us to say that it did not use the expression "infamous ragamuffin K. N.'s" in its notice of the late riot in Washington City. We certainly never had any idea of saying the Observer used this language. In our notice of the affair we placed in quotations the language used by the Observer. The epithet of "infamous ragamuffin K. N's," applied to the rioters, was our own, and we still stick to it. Doubtless the Observer *thinks* as much as we *say*.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Observer thinks nothing of the kind; and the Standard bears no such relation to the Observer as to presume to indicate what it *thinks* except from what it *says*.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $22,712,198 76.

A LETTER FROM THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.—We are under obligations to a friend, Mr. McN., for remembering the Observer in his travels, and communicating a pleasing account of his trip for its columns.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, eight more internal improvement bills were passed, after earnest opposition and long debate, generally by more than 2 to 1 majority.

On Tuesday, Mr. Seward presented the petitions of Robinson and others, now confined at Kansas on a charge of treason, for relief. Referred.

Four river and harbor bills were next passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the ultra black republicans endeavored to defeat the Fortification appropriation bill, by moving to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was negatived, 92 to 66, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Herbert of California, (who killed Keating at Willard's Hotel,) made a personal explanation, in which he pronounced the various charges made against him in California and in the U. S. as false.

"Not one of them could be substantiated, he cared not who asserted to the contrary. He had a character for which he was under obligations to no man living, one which he had made for himself, and which he believed would compare favorably with the purest in the land."

[Heaven preserve "the purest in the land," if Mr. Herbert speaks truly.]

On Monday, an unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce a resolution to order the discharge of certain persons confined in Kansas for treason. But it required a vote of two-thirds, which the black republicans could not muster.

In the course of a political debate, Mr. Cullen of Delaware, declared, that should the election of President go to the House, he should give the vote of that State, first and last, to Mr. Fillmore.

On Tuesday, the civil appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Grow moved to strike out the salaries of the judges and secretary in Kansas. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment providing that no part of the money for the territory shall be expended until the release of those under arrest for treason and other alleged political offences. Rejected by six majority. Mr. Grow's amendment was also rejected. Mr. Dunn offered a proviso that no part of this money be drawn until the bill is passed and approved by the President for the pacification of troubles in Kansas, which shall contain the slavery restriction regarding Kansas and Nebraska. Adopted, Ayes 70—noes not counted. Also amended on motion of Mr. Grow, so as to read that no money shall be paid until the pending prosecutions for treason and other alleged offences be dismissed. The compensation and mileage of members, legislative assembly officers, clerks and contingent expenses, amounting in all to $70,000, were stricken out.

Late European Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 4.

The Atlantic arrived this afternoon, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo.

The Atlantic brings little news, except in relation to the Spanish insurrection, accounts of the progress and prospects of which are somewhat conflicting. As near as we can judge from the reports O'Donnell had taken such effectual measures for crushing an outbreak, should any occur, that after thirty hours hard fighting in Madrid the citizens and national guard surrendered and were immediately disarmed. Madrid was tranquil. At Barcelona and elsewhere the outbreaks were trifling, and were speedily suppressed. Saragossa is now the headquarters of the insurrectionists, where it is reported that more than a legal quorum of the Cortes were assembled, proclaiming "liberty and the constitution." Narvaez and other adherents of ex-Queen Christina were hastened to the frontier, whither Napoleon had ordered troops.

The London Times intimates that Mr. Dallas's proposition for the settlement of the Central American question is likely to prove satisfactory to England.

The Markets.—The cotton market closed unchanged and firm at the rates of the previous Friday. Sales of the three days 21,000 bales. The Liverpool breadstuffs market was firm, but transactions were to only a moderate extent. Consols for money closed at 95⅞.

Several heavy failures had occurred in Liverpool.

What a truthful picture of artless childhood is "My Girl," by R. McClure:

Playing, playing round me, playing,
By the fireside warm and bright,
Is a little rosy cherub,
Oh! she is a gem of light!
Rolling o'er the carpet there,
Pulling at the rocking-chair.
Running, running everywhere,
Little prattler void of care!

Now she's in the room, now out,
Now she's sitting by the stand;
Now she's scolding Pont about,
Now she pats him with her hand.
Thus she goes around the room,
Now she's got the poker—broom—
Now she's crying—now she talks—
Now she's running—now she walks.

Now she's falls—anon she's up,
Going, goin 3ul the time;
Never knowing when to stop,
Now she's singing some old ryhme.
Thus, from early morn till night,
Romps this little cherub bright—
Gem of hope! with golden hair,
All around me, everywhere.

She is only three years old,
Only three years old to-day;
Does she think of after times?
When black hair will turn to gray?
Ah, she never thinks, not she,
Of the days that are to be;
Of the hopes, and cares, and fears,
Days of toiling, joy and tears.

Little angel, may'st thou ever
Be so joyous as thou art;
Taste life's bitter cup, oh, never!
Or be doomed a broken heart.
May thy hours be sunny hours,
May thy path be strewn with flowers,
And when death steals thy spirit,
Go, bright mansions to inherit.

Home Journal.

A PICTURE OF CONGRESS.

"Independent," the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, draws the following, not at all flattering picture, of Congress. The evil of which he complains appears to be rapidly increasing, each succeeding Congress getting worse than its predecessor. The practice of frequenting the gambling "hells" is becoming much more common, and few members betray their constituents until they have been thoroughly initiated into all their mysteries. "Independent" has many years experience at Washington, and what he says is worthy of consideration:

"The whole tendency of things here is downward. A standard lower than mediocrity prevails; and the vast increased annual expenditures have opened channels of corruption, which have perceptibly entered the halls of legislation, and made traffic and venal combinations a professional system. If the lobby has been reduced, it is because the inside operators have been increased in number. The spoils of legislation are notoriously parcelled out in the halls, among a few choice spirits, who are supposed to be potential in local affairs. Any respectable member will at once name the most conspicuous of these Congressional brokers, who, shame to say, include in their numbers men not heretofore suspected of such wanton prostitution of high position and such utter disregard of private integrity.

"It is notorious that no large appropriations for almost any purpose, can be carried without employing these base instruments. They form secret plans, address themselves to sordid influences on the committees, and by conforming to the wishes of others, unite interests which are seemingly in conflict, but sufficiently powerful to obstruct successfully any bill or scheme which it may be their interest to resist. The morals of the New York managers, are getting to be established rapidiy.

"When members of Congress will consent to fob the money appropriated for their newspapers, and to sell, without much secrecy, the books voted for the benefit of their constituents, they are pretty well prepared for any other step of moral degradation. The "hells" of Washington, which audaciously flaunt the principal avenue, have, within the last five years, produced much of this evil.

"They are notoriously frequented, not occasionally, but nightly, by men sent here to legislate for the country at large, and to watch the particular concerns of their own constituents. The indulgence of such a passion is costly, and the losses thus incurred must be compensated from some source. Is it surprising, thus, that venality has entered Congress, or that legislation should be jobbed, when these gorgeous palaces of crime are to be supported, and when black-legs often swell the lobbies, boasting their power, and, by the force of "obligations" at the faro bank, commandiag votes? The picture is not half drawn, for full justice to it in painful and prominent facts. If the whole truth were told, it would astound the country and open the eyes of many a constituency."

A Personal Appeal.—A minister of the "*Kirk*" of Scotland, once discovered his wife asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So pausing in the steady and somewhat monotonous flow of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate:

"Susan!"

Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house, whether asleep or awake.

"Susan, I didn't marry ye for your wealth sin' ye hae'd none! And didna marry ye for your beauty the hail congregation can see. And if ye have no grace, I have made but a sair bargain!"

Susan's slumbers were effectually broken up for that day.

[And it is quite probable that the minister's were as effectually broken up for that night. They ought to have been.]

Wife and Money Lost.—An unfortunate husband who resides in the Third District, and glories in the name of Michael McCarthy, has recently made bitter complaints to the police authorities concerning the loss of his money and his wife. His story is, that he had $2,000 saved up in his old trunk; that on Wednesday he left home to attend to his daily labors, and when he returned in the evening he missed his wife, and learned that she had run off with a Celestial from Hong Kong. This he bore philosophically, but when he turned his attention to his old chest and discovered that $200 of his cherished funds had disappeared, his wrath knew no bounds. Forgetful then of the remaining $1,800, he rushed out in search of the Celestial, the missing money and the missing wife, but found them not, and when he again returned to his domicile, the remainder of his money had disappeared, and his heart was wholly desolate. But the end is not yet.

N. O. Picayune.

"Meet Me at the Clifton House."—This is the popular by-word of the hour, and it seems likely, by *apropos* allusion to it, actually to "turn away wrath" in temporary private misunderstandings between inividuals from day to day, with the same facility that it did in the Brooks and Burlingame "summons to the field." Many a jolly fellow may have occasion to say of Mr. Burlingame, "I thank thee for that word," when he finds it happily saving him from an impending difficulty.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., at Christ's Church, Rockfish village, by the Rev. Geo. Benton, Mr. MATHEW MORGAN to Miss PRISCILLA JOHNSON.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 31 inst., of Typhoid Fever, ESTELLA, daughter of B. B. and Caroline Brown, aged 9 years and 11 months.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of POWERS & TROY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm may sign in liquidation or renewal. Mr. Troy may be found at the store of J. W. Powers & Co., for the purpose of settling up the business of the late firm.

☞ J. W. Powers & Co. will continue the GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the Old Stand.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

August 1, 1856. 27-*3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the place, on Tuesday the 19th of August, my tract of LAND at Floral College. It contains about 375 acres—100 cleared and in good condition for cultivation. It is as productive as the best lands in the neighborhood. To persons having daughters to be educated, who wish to reside near the Institution the opportunity is one of rare occurrence. Terms favorable and made known on the day of sale. Also 8 shares of stock in Floral College, and 5 shares in Laurinburgh High School.

JOHN R. McINTOSH.

July 31, 1856. 27*-2t

"THE ELECTION OF FREMONT WOULD BE THE END OF THE UNION."

Our danger is not from abroad; it is at home. The election of Fremont would be the end of the Union, and ought to be. The object of Fremont's friends is the conquest of the South. I am confident that they shall own us when they conquer us, but not before.—*Senator Toombs' Letter.*

In the division of the labors of the republican organs the New York Herald seems to have specially assigned to it the task of showing the northern people that the election of Fremont would not endanger the Union. In attempting to discharge this task, the Herald of yesterday quotes a recent letter of Senator Toombs, from which we make the foregoing extract, and undertakes to satisfy the northern mind that the Union is in no danger from the election of Fremont. As we have a right to regard the Herald as speaking authoritatively on this subject, and as making the best defence of Col. Fremont's position of which it is susceptible, we propose to give its article a passing notice.

The Herald starts out with a series of admissions on the subject of slavery which are worthy of particular attention. We quote and *italicise* several sentences:

We agree with our Georgia correspondent, and have always maintained similar views in regard to the African and to southern slavery. The African is a child of the sun—*is incapable of self-government*—is adapted to the climate and the field labor of the tropics—*has been socially and morally elevated under the slavery system of the South beyond any advancement of his social or moral condition in any other country, under any other government, or in any other age of the world.* These are historical facts; and it is also true that *under our southern system of slavery the African (useless, and worse than useless, as he is when left to himself) has been made a powerful agent in the development of the prosperity and power of this republic, North and South, and in the diffusion of the blessings of civilization throughout the world.* We are inclined to endorse the especial logic of our Georgia correspondent that Providence has ordained the civilization of the world: *that the first step in the civilization of a savage is to put a cotton shirt on his back; that slave labor is indispensable to the production of the cotton; and that, consequently, the institution of southern slavery lies at the very foundation of the great work of civilizing the 'outside barbarians' of the human family.*"

With such views as these on the subject of slavery, the reader would wonder how the writer could be a black republican and a supporter of Fremont, if he had not already been informed that the quotation is made from the New York Herald. The sequel will show, however, that it was not only necessary for the argument of the Herald that it should avow such sentiments in regard to slavery, but that it should maintain that they are *the real though secret*, sentiments of Col. Fremont. After falsely attributing to Messrs. Buchanan, Fillmore, and Toombs interested motives for the fears they entertain as to the danger to the Union from the election of Fremont, the Herald proceeds to the argument.

It is conceded by the Herald that the sectional character of the republican platform cannot be successfully denied; but "presidential platforms are presidential cheats," says the Herald, and in that summary way Colonel Fremont is made to reject the platform of his party, which he has cordially endorsed, and on which he has given his word to administer the government in the event of his election. "*Our reliance* (proceeds the Herald) *is the man, and our only guarantee his past history, instincts, education, and associations.*" Again: "*Fremont was born in the South, educated in the South, and all those associations and instincts which entered into the fixed character of the man, in the case of Fremont, belong to the South.*" But what is to become of Fremont's endorsement of the republican creed and his pledge to carry it out? The Herald answers: "He (Fremont) may be opposed, like Mr. Clay, to the extention of slavery into free territory; *but let him reach the goal of the presidency,* * * and let him thus be free from the partisan divisions of a presidential canvass, and *we dare say that the South will find him, from his early instincts, education, and associations, true to their constitutional rights; his administeration of that broad and general character which covers the whole Union.*"

The argument of the Herald, then, amounts simply to this: Fremont is not really a republican, but has agreed to assume that position in order to reach the presidency, and that when he is elected he will throw off the disguise, resume the *instincts* of his southern birth and education, and make a national President—*therefore in his election will not result in a dissolution of the Union.* We need not note the fact that this argument assumes Fremont to be a *dishonest man*—that he is *now cheating* the republicans, and that he will *cheat* them if he is elected; nor need we express any surprise that the Herald is supporting him upon the assumption of his dishonesty. But suppose the Herald is cheated in assuming that Fremont is not really a republican, and suppose, if elected, he should undertake to execute the pledge on which he is expected to make his administration purely sectional, then what becomes of the Union? The fair deduction is, that the Herald concedes the Union will be dissolved unless Fremont shall cheat the republicans.

Washington Union.

Learned Fleas.—The Italian correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, under date of Florence, April 24, 1856, says:—

"Learned bears, learned monkeys, and learned pigs are exhibited in other countries—learned fleas here! Who would believe this who has not seen for himself a tiny chariot of cobweb wire drawn nimbly over a three foot race course by a team of these spry insects, while another of them holds the reins—composed of gold thread as fine as the finest hair—he driving four in hand, and the insect coursers trotting as methodically along as if it had never been in their nature to jump. An Irishman would say that the hardest part of the training of fleas must be to catch them. This is done by means of gum, where they find themselves all at once in the condition of the "two men stuck fast in the mud." Here the almost invisible wire is passed through holes piereed in the insect's shell, which may be seen by a magnifying glass, resembling that of a turtle, and is what makes it so hard to kill. Some time and training are necessary, as may be supposed, to break its prancing gait into a sober trot; but time and patience can accomplish almost everything, and after a while the little erratic animals go very well in harness, and the coachman holds steadfastly the ribbons,—not, however, until well bribed with blood, which the keeper lets them draw from his own veins, feeding them, as the opening part of the performance, on his brawny arm, for so tame are they as to bite in the presence of numerous spectators; nor is this wonderful, considering that they are among the domestic animals of Italy. The exhibition has as much sense, and more marvel in it, than the best monkey show; it has, moreover, a wise usage, that of teaching the stranger, smarting and fidgeting under the visitation of the same tormenting insect, that it may serve other purposes besides that of exercising the patience.

THE REPUBLIC AND ITS DUTIES.

If there are any people with whom the love of country should be a paramount feeling, we of the United States are certainly that people. We have a government of our own, and that government is responsive to the wishes and feelings of the governed. All that mankind has learned of rational and constitutional freedom is not only incorporated in our laws, but forms the groundwork of our institutions and penetrates through and through every portion thereof. We are inheritors of what is good in representative government of all preceding ages. For us the patriots of all former time have struggled; everything achieved by them with whatever sacrifice—every vindicated right of humanity—every principle consecrated to freedom by suffering and blood—every noble idea of magnanimous, heroic, self-devoted patriotism—all are ours and tend to make up the grand aggregate of our precious heritage.

But we cannot thus be the heritors of the benefits and experience of the friends of freedom in all ages, without assuming also, as the representatives of the human race, claiming in the name of man the right and duty of self-government, responsibilities which extend far beyond the compass of our own immediate concerns. The cause of all mankind, a holy and a noble charge, is entrusted to our keeping. In assuming to govern ourselves we assume the position that the power of truth and of good upon the understanding and the heart, voluntarily admitted, is adequate to sustain political and social institutions, and to maintain the human mind in a constantly progressive state of improvement. If this be not the true idea of self-government, if it be not a practical idea, embodied and developed daily in our national experience, then are we of all men the most wretched in being thrown loose to the unbridled sway of selfish and conflicting passions capable of overthrowing truths and of stifling the commotions of conscience. Great privileges always carry with them great dangers, and liberty may as easily be converted into a curse, as it is capable of conferring inestimable blessings—that it may be perverted into the freedom of the worst and the most violent propensities of a degraded human will is a possibility which always has and must continue to be a part of the well-studied lesson of free government.

These are all verieties if not platitudes that have been again and again called to public recollection. But they are of a kind that cannot be too oft repeated or too studiously conned. An eminent jurist, now numbered among the departed lights of the republic, stated these considerations most impressively in a charge delivered in the course of his official duties. The passages we quote from one of Junge Story's addresses to a grand jury were never more applicable than at this time, or more worthy the consideration of reflecting men:

"We are the latest, and, if unsuccessful, probably shall be the last with whom the form of republican government will ever be tried. If unsuccessful, we shall be as the mighty nations of the past which have made the same attempt before us—only a lesson to all future ages of the folly and vanity of the idea of self-government by a great people. I do not speak words of prophecy or of fear when I tell you that there are thousands of hearts and intellects most deeply interested, and regarding with earnest watchfulness every movement, every change in our country. To see what is to be the result of American republicanism, acting on its own interests and on the interests of the world. Can it be maintained or not? that is the question of which they are anxiously seeking and waiting an answer. The friends of our institutions are looking on with alternate hope and anxiety, fearing, yet trusting—believing, but yet not convinced; anxious that the result of our efforts should be the permanent establishment of the freedom and happiness of man; but they have perceived that on one side or other of this most desirable consummation are the despotism of the many or the despotism of one, each equally destructive and to be dreaded.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say, if your Courts, under your noble Constitution, have thus protected all our rights; if that instrument, and the laws which have been framed under it, have endeavored to provide a remedy, for every wrong which can befall you; be you on the solitary deep, with only the heavens above you and the waters beneath, or on the solid land, beyond the jurisdiction and protection of State laws; if the guardian power of the United States has been around you, watching ever for your support, protection and succor; if this be so, what is your duty on the other hand? Is it not to reserve this beautiful system of yours uncorrupted, as your influence and labors can do it, to the latest time? *Carry with you in your hearts, gentlemen, to the gravel, the principle that next to the duty which you owe to God, there is none higher and more sacred than that which you owe to your country.*"

THE SCREW FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

This magnificent ship, the latest creation at the Washington Navy Yard, arrived on the 3d instant at Philadelphia. She is one of the new-class frigates which has already attracted so largely the attention of naval men in Europe, where their capacity and power is admired and appreciated.

The performance of the *Minnesota* on the trip from this city to Philadelphia gave the highest satisfaction—her movements being easyand buoyant, foretelling her fine qualities as a seaboat, while her machinery, without a single interruption, fulfilled in every particular the high expectations which had been formed of it. We are consequently justified in congratuiating the artisans of Washington upon this latest triumph of their fidelity and skill. They have nobly responded to a just public expectation, and have well requited the confidence reposed in them by the present popular and efficient head of the Navy Department.

Whilst refering to this new class of war vessels, we take occasion to recur to the efforts made in some quarters to depreciate the qualities of the new screw frigate, the *Merrimac*, which was ordered a short time since to Boston for some slight repairs, and is now again, we perceive, nearly ready for sea. The defect in the Merrimac, as we learn from a report lately made by Commander Walker, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, was an imperfection inherent in the former mode of constructing the "bearings of propeller shafts;" a defect which, in the use of such machinery, had caused so much inconvenience and expense that some of the most eminent engineers had begun to consider seriously of the necessity of abandoning in heavy ships the use of the "screw," when fortunately at this crises the discovery was made of "lining the bushings and bearings" with lignumvitæ, which gives every hope of remedying the evil complained of. This improvement, which is of recent date, is now being applied to the British navy, and it was for the purpose of introducing it into the Merrimac that she was ordered to Boston.

A Cheat of a Proverb.—We beg to state that the proverb "Lightly come, lightly go," does not apply to the gout, nor to one's mother-in-law, nor to the rheumatism, nor to freckles, nor to a light sovereign; for all these plagues come lightly enough and yet there is the greatest difficulty sometimes in getting them to go.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Just before the adjournment of the Senate yesterday evening a Message was read from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolu ion of the Senate calling for copies of any correspondence relating to the action of the Vigilance Committee at San Francisco, in California. From the papers accompanying this Message we obtain the following information:

A letter was addressed to the President, on the 19th of June, by Governor Johnson, of California, asking for assistance to enforce the laws of that State, and giving a brief recital of the late lawless acts at San Francisco. The Governor asked for three thousand stand of muskets or rifles, fifty thousand rounds of ammunition, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre, with their munitions and appliances, promising that they should be paid for or returned; and in addition to these arms and munitions he deputed special commissioners to this city to make application for a part of the military and naval forces of the United States to suppress the insurrection.

Secretary Marcy replied to the Governor of California, on the 19th July, that the President is prepared, whenever an exigency arises demanding and justifying his interposition, to render assistance to suppress insurrection against the Government of a State, and to maintain the supremacy of the laws to the extent of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and acts of Congress. In the present case, however, he has serious doubts as to proceeding in the manner indicated, there being insuperable obstacles to the action now demanded of the Government. He therefore referred the matter to the Attorney General, whose decisions thereon he approves.

Mr. Cushing argues that there is no evidence in the Govenor's statements or other authentic information that in what occurred in San Francisco there was committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the constitution or the laws or to the official authority of the United States. The President is only to be moved to action by the Legislature of the State in which the insurrections exist, or of the Executive of such State when the Legislature cannot be convened, and when imminent or extreme public disaster can be averted only by such interposition of the Federal Government. He says the whole constitutional power of the State has not been exerted; and it does not appear that the Governor took any steps to convene the Legislature of the State, although that remedy might have been adopted and had its effectual application to the evils long before any such remedy could be demanded from the President.

The Message also transmitted copies of the instructions from the Secretaries of War and Navy to their respective forces on the Pacific.

"ONE OF THE GRANDEST EVENTS IN HISTORY."

Dr. Holmes, the quaintest and most mirth provoking of American poets, referring to the alarming effect produced by one of his poems upon an unsophisticated reader, in bursting his buttons off, closes the pathetic narrative by saying

"Since then I've never dared to write,
As funny as I can."

We give our delightful humorist great credit for his forbearance; but what shall we say of a Statesman, white neckclothed, grave, decorous and stately, who, at the advanced age of sixty-five, enters the lists against Dr. Holmes, and attempts to do that which the latter has avowedly refrained from, in the benevolent effort to preserve the victims of unconscionable tailors from extraordinary charges in the way of buttons. The Sage of Wheatland has succeeded in accomplishing in prose, what our Boston Doctor was reluctant to do over again in rhyme.

The Hards and Softs of New York have graciously notified Mr. Buchanan that they have succeeded in effecting a fraternal union, and Mr. Buchanan responds in return, over the telegraph—the Bowery boys would be much more likely to call it "over the left"—but, in fact, Mr. Buchanan has responded over the telegraph that this coalition between the Hards and Softs is "*one of the grandest events in history!*" We once thought that Prince Gargantua, who raked cannon balls out of his hair with a comb nine hundred feet long, the teeth whereof were great elephant's tusks, and afterwards ate up six pilgrims in a salad, which was brought him in a plate seven times larger in circumference than the great tun of Heidleberg, was an extraordinary young man, but while he excelled in practical things, the sage of Wheatland is far superior to him in magniloquence. He characterizes a reunion of petty politicians as "one of the grandest events in history," deserving to be classed, doubtless, with Marathon and Thermopylæ, with the passage of the Rubicon, the discovery of America, and the Declaration of Independence. When Mr. Buchanan boldly divested himself of his individuality and announced himself as the Cincinnati platform, men regarded this daring avowal of having become transubstantiated by the act of a political convention, as something wonderful; but for force of imagination it fails far short of that magnificent hyperbole which declares the patching up of a quarrel between two Democratic factions, as "one of the grandest events in history!" It is extraordinary how grossly men have been deceived in their previous estimates of grandeur and meanness. Henceforth, however, by searching for definitions in the political dictionary of the sage of Wheatland, they may learn, if they will, to define things very differently. In this new lexicography, parts of which have already been given to the world orally, they will find that the "grand event" of Washington resigning his commission, has its parallel in recent times, in the agreement of opposing sections of the New York democracy to divide equitably the anticipated spoils of office. That this also is "one of the grandest events in history," and that the leaders of these factions, while aiming at personal aggrandisement, have unconsciously performed an act of so heroic a nature as to immortalize their name.—*Balt. Pat.*

"NO."

There's a word very short, but decided and plain,
And speaks to the purpose at once,
Not a child but its meaning can quickly explain,
Yet oft t'is hard to pronounce;
What a world of vexation and trouble 'twould spare,
What pleasure and peace 'twould bestow,
If we'd turn when temptation would lure and ensnare,
And firmly repulse it with "No!"

When the idler would tempt us with trifles and play,
To waste the bright moments so dear;
When the scoffer unholy our faith would gainsay,
And mock at the Word we revere,
When deception, and falsehood and guile would invite,
And fleeting enjoyments bestow,
Never palter with truth for a transient delight,
But check the first impulse with "No!"

In the morning of life, in maturity's day,
Whatever the cares that engage,
Be the precepts of virtue our guide and our stay,
Our solace from youth unto age!
Thus the heart shall ne'er waver, no matter how tried,
But firmness and constancy show,
And when passion or folly would draw us aside,
We'd spurn the seducer with "No!"

SENSIBLE AND SEASONABLE REMARKS.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF AUG. 4.

The Leading Topic.—As if the ordinary casualties were not enough to which in nine cases out of ten, from sheer recklessness, human life is constantly exposed in this country, from the moment of rising from one's bed in the morning until a return to the same, we have now the account of two men deliberately going to sleep for the night in the close hold of a vessel, hatches down, on a full cargo of spirits of turpentine, and both barely escaping suffocation by being accidentally discovered. It is bad enough to record the jumping out of a fourth story window of a woman from fright, and the outrageous negligence in the use of fire fluids and fire-arms, without being obliged to write out the dreadful list of fatalities constantly occurring from the stupid, wilful ignorance of the commonest laws which are the conditions of human existence.

At this moment most of the newspapers of our land, in their weekly issues, have spread forth in their news columns of a single edition the tragic details of six distinct casualties to passengers on as many different routes of travel. On a low computation for this season of the year the lives of two thousand human beings have been placed in a situation of peril to life or limb in these six cases, solely by the criminal indifference or gross neglect of six men, either captains, engineers, or conductors, acting for corporations or companies, each one of whom was in the receipt of ample pay, in some degree commensurate with the responsibilities which had been confided to him. This great number of passengers exposed themselves by no unusual act of theirs, but on the contrary they each paid their money in well known and selected routes for agreeable, convenient, and safe conduct.

What is the result? One in every ten of these travellers was hurried out of existence by fire or water or crushed to death beneath a wreck. Two hundred people, in the pride of health and hope, in repose, either waking or sleeping, amid their friends or companions in travel, with words of joy on their lips or with dreams of happiness in their hearts, all in fancied security, have been stricken down into bleeding, mangled corpses! Why this cruel tale? Did an all-wise Providence, in his inscrutable decrees, flash the lightning across their paths? or did He send across the waters a whirlwind and sweep out of being this number of His creatures, in accordance with behests which man must not question? Not so; we mark not directly the high command. The fatalist's belief must not be recognised thus. No; six men, frailer than their fellows, stepped in intermediary here, and, defiant of duty, with wanton, criminal negligence, made themselves accessory to the awful destruction of two hundred creatures, formed in God's image like themselves!

If the narratives, inquests, official statements, and the like which are spread abroad are carefully analyzed, will all this be proven? By no means. Man's cupidity, the habit of the times, a morbid curiosity which sickens at last with details, finds no heart for a searching investigation of real causes; that thing called conscience is smothered, and the public wait for another and more such horrors only to feel their apathy deepened, and the general indifference becomes chronic. Vested interests are too great, the power of capital and monopoly is too strong for aggrieved individual scrutiny or even official legal exposure; and the final verdict established before the community in these alarming occurrences is "unavoidable casuality," where, in the great majority of instances, it should be manslaughter against officers in charge, and but one degree less of criminality against directors or owners who permit their servants to take the lives of passengers into their hands with means provided which are wholly inadequate for safety.

But let us take number one and number six of these—the first and the last for a week only—and see what causes them. In the first, a conductor on a single-track road, with over a thousand men, women, and children under his charge, in clear defiance of positive injunctions and his own knowledge, thought he could possibly hasten his charge on a mile or two and save a little time. In a few minutes after this most rash thought was conceived a train from an opposite direction, which had "the right to the road," was met, the encounter of course came, and nearly one in ten of those passengers instantly met their death-blow! In the sixth, the captain of a summer-excursion steamer, with the chimney-stack foul for the want of cleaning out, ordered his engineer, against the remonstrances of that officer, to crowd his fires with pitch-pine wood; the flames of course were driven out at the furnace doors, the vessel burnt; the captain, avoiding the safe shore which was near at hand, seeking to save his boat rather than his passengers, lost his boat and burnt to death two-tenths of his living freight! And this is not all: in clear defiance of the United States law the tiller-ropes were of hemp instead of iron, the life-boat was suffered to burn at the davits, and the life-preservers were old and useless.

Not wholly dissimilar was the fatality in the case of the Northern Indiana. In this case, in broad daylight, the boat was burnt; the life-preservers were useless. There was this difference, which should be stated; on Lake Erie the captain in charge was brave and faithful; on Lake George the captain was a coward and a fool.

We forbear to offer any extended comment, while the investigation is proceeding, on the cause of the casualty to a score of bodies now lying dead or dying within an hour and a half's ride of Boston; but, if the whole truth can be known, who would say that this was clearly an unavoidable casualty. The very effort to evade responsibility shows the difficulty and labor of the undertaking in this case. When it is remembered that at 1,000 iron becomes red hot and at 600 it loses its strength, that chimney of the Empire State, in red heat twenty feet from the deck, speaks louder than inquests.

As we have many times taken occasion to say, in speaking of railroad accidents, we have more confidence in matter than in mind in emergencies of this sort. Good material is more reliable than men to keep clear or save harmless at a speed of forty or fifty miles an hour on a railroad. The same theory, experience now shows, will hold good on steamboats. Let, therefore, more iron and brass be used in the construction of passenger boats; put in these materials at the expense of the "brandy and beef;" less extravagance and show, less luxury, and more safety. People can have faith in this style of boats because they can see it. The moral of it is good, too; it will do away with the incessant puffing and lying about life-boats, life-preservers, and "experienced officers." The promises of such railroad and steamboat men are getting to be more worthless than those of professed politicians.

Republican Consistency.—The republicans oppose Mr. Buchanan because Mr. Brooks chastised Mr. Sumner for an abuse of the freedom of debate in calumniating the revolutionary character of South Carolina and the personal reputation of Senator Butler. But Colonel Fremont undertook to chastise Mr. Foote for an alleged abuse of the freedom of debate in assailing Colonel Fremont himself, and afterwards challenged him to mortal combat; and these same republicans propose to reward Colonel Fremont with the presidency!

Washington Union.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

The Asia arrived to-day with Liverpool dates to the 20th, being four days later than those received by the Atlantic. Her news is unimportant.

Parliament had a discussion about Spanish affairs. Palmerston stated that there was nothing at present which could in any way lead to French interference in Spanish affairs.

He said there was no reason for apprehending that Napoleon had any such intention.

Spain.—It is said that if the Liberals succeed, and the Queen be required to abdicate in favor of the Princess of the Asturias, with Espartero as Regent, France would not interfere; but if the Duchess of Montpensier should become next heir to the throne, or should a republic be proclaimed, France would invade Spain.

Spanish advices of the 18th, give an official account of the insurrection. The National Guard were almost entirely disarmed.

Domiciliary visits were being made to secure all the arms in the hands of citizens.

It is estimated that 40 or 50 of the royal troops were killed during the outbreak, and 100 wounded. The loss of the insurgents is not known.

The fighting in Barcelona lasted two days.

A portion of the troops at Saragossa remain faithful to the Queen.

The government was despatching all available troops towards the last stronghold of the insurgents, with orders not to fight in the streets, but to bombard the city from adjoining forts.

The latest from Madrid represents all things tranquil. Espartero was still there, but O'Donnell had offered him passports to any part of Spain or abroad.

Narvaez had offered his services to O'Donnell when the affair commenced. He has since been appointed Minister to Paris.

The last advices are to the 24th, by way of Paris. The Royal troops were masters at every point except Barcelona, but were still under arms.

Preparations were making to execute all taken in arms.

The London Sun says 12,000 were killed in the streets of Barcelona. The people fought behind barricades, with determined courage for three days, when the leaders deserted.

The London Saturday Morning Advertiser says the American question may be regarded as virtually settled, and it will probably be announced in a speech from her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament.

Cotton unchanged, but firm. Wheat dull, with a declining tendency. Flour declined from 6d to 1s. Corn declined 6d

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.—The train from Baltimore last night ran over a cow near Gray's Ferry, which threw it off the track. Three cars were demolished, and nine persons killed. A few of the passengers were injured. Mr. Ball, a mail agent, was internally injured.

Rain-Drops of Wisdow.—"As a rose after a shower, bent down by tear-drops, waits for a passing breeze or a kindly hand to shake its branches, that, lightened, it may stand once more upon its stem; so one who is bowed down with affliction, longs for a friend to lift him out of his sorrow, and bid him once more rejoice. Happy is the man who has that in his soul which acts upon the dejected like April airs upon violet roots."

"There are multitudes of men like the summer vines, that never grow even ligneous, but stretch out a thousand little hands to grasp the stronger shrubs; and if they cannot reach them, lie there dishevelled in the grass, hoof-trodden and beaten of every storm."

"A helping word to one in trouble is often like a switch on a railroad track—but one inch between wreck and ruin, and smooth, on-rolling prosperity."

A sweet young lady, of the tender and sympathetic age of ten, on returning from church the other day, threw herself languidly upon a sofa, and in a serious tone exclaimed:

"Really, mamma, I must decline attending church with you in future, unless we can obtain a different pew from that we af present occupy."

"Why so?" asked the astonished parent.

"Because," replied the incipient coquette, "there is a person in the adjoining pew who stares at me like a pest; and I do assure you, my dearest mamma, that I never gave him the slightest encouragement."

A Smart Girl.—A fellow was wending his way a short time ago, through some narrow passage, when he met a pretty, modest girl. "Pray, my dear," said he, "What do you call this passage?" "Balaam's passage," replied the girl. "Ah! then," continued the puppy, "I am like Balaam—stopped by an angel." 'And I," rejoined the girl, as she pushed past him, 'am like the angel—stopped by an ass"

Determination.—"The longer I live," says Sir T. F. Buxton, "the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once fixed upon and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Eating One's Money's Worth.—The Newport correspondent of the Providence Journal tells the following story:

"A sickly looking man accosted another visiter by remarking, 'You appear to be well; what do you visit this place for?' 'To enjoy myself. Are you ill?' 'Oh, terribly so.' 'Then permit me to remark, as a friend, that even if you were in the most robust health you eat altogether too much.' At this sickly looked a little indignant, but the next moment he cooled down and replied, 'I like your conversation very much, but what on earth is a man to do who is here paying two dollars and a half a day?'"

Idle Visits.—The idle are a very heavy tax upon the industrious, when by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door as beggars their daily bread; and, like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an insupportable load of ennui, and then sallies forth to distribute it among his acquaintance.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England, it is now stated, will take place on the first of September, 1857. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are expected to visit Berlin in the latter part of the coming September to participate in the marriage ceremonies of Princess Louise and the Prince Regent of Baden.

An honest dame, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed, "Its a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as ever they were."

Rain at Last.—After an unusually long dry, sweltering time, we have been visited during the week with refreshing rains, which we extended into the country. The crops have suffered severely for the want of rain.

One or two trees in town were struck by lightning during the week.—*Greens. Patriot.*

The Pennsylvania Fillmore State Convention met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, and nominated a full electoral ticket, headed by Andrew Stewart and Joseph R. Ingersoll. A proposition to form a fusion ticket with the Republicans was voted down.

Massachusetts Politics.—A large and enthusiastic Fillmore meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday evening of last week, at which speeches were delivered by various distinguished men.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MILL CREEK LODGE, No. 125, Aug. 1, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5856.

WHEREAS, The Almighty in his wisdom has seen fit by a sad dispensation of inscrutable providence, to remove "from life unto death" our much esteemed brother THOMAS WARD, and whereas, by this dispensation the Lodge has lost one of its most useful and devoted members, the church an ardent and zealous co-worker, the community a good neighbor and a useful citizen, and his family bereft of one for whom there is no consolation, except his immaculate christian character and pious deportment: and whereas, we regard his example as a Mason and as a Christian worthy of imitation, we desire this our tribute to bear testimony to the masonic virtues that adorned his character. Therefore,

Resolved 1st, That by this sad visitation of death one of our members has been stricken from us, and the community mourn the departure of so good and useful a citizen.

Resolved 2d, That we cordially tender our sympathies to the disconsolate widow, and in this her irreparable loss we extend our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved 3d, That as a token of our respect, and indicative of the affection and esteem we carried for our departed brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved 4th, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased, and the Fayetteville Observer and Clinton Intelligencer for publication.

EVERITTE SMITH, W. M.
UZ W. COX, Secretary *pro tem.*

FOR SALE

TWO House Servants, both good Seamstresses. Address "M" at this Office.
Aug. 6.

CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.

Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.

THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers, and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 50. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
August 1856.

PROSPECTUS TO
THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

THE undersigned proposes publishing in the City of New York, a Weekly Paper, to be called THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

The objects and purposes of this paper will always be, to speak for the *South* in every emergency, and to protect at all times, the interests of the *Southern Mercantile Community* against impositions and abuses.

It shall be the continued effort of the Editor to ferret out all *Abolition Houses* in New York, and to uproot, as speedily as possible, our Southern Merchants of their existence.

In our opinion, at this crisis of our political history, it behooves every Southern man to let his influence be felt as far as it can, in suppressing the onward progress of *Abolition Merchants* in this city, the prosperity of whom is owing, in a great measure, to the patronage from the South.

The time has come when it is right and proper, that we should have "a local habitation and a name" here, in this great city. We have an influence and it shall be felt.

There are large houses in New York that to the enormous *Southern Trade*, who are notorious among us, as *Abolitionists of the deepest dye.*

Can it be possible that our Southern merchants are aware of this? No! It cannot be! Our people of the South are too true to their principles and interests to knowingly give aid and comfort to the enemy.

They cannot be willing to build up those who fain would hurl *anathemas* against them, and would at any time crush them to the earth if in their power to do so.

We stand here as a beacon light for the South, and nothing that may come to our knowledge, which may be of the slightest interest to the *Southern community*, in the remotest degree, shall be withheld by us let the consequences be what they may.

We earnestly appeal to the South for a speedy endorsement of the movement. We shall expect your assistance and hearty co-operation, which will enable us at an early day to give you a *Paper* worth your money and your reading.

We entertain no fears as to the success of this paper, as we appeal only to those for help, who have always been found ready and willing to give aid and assistance to any good and noble undertaking.

All Merchants, Post-Masters, Editors, and every one friendly to the scheme, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Subscription price, $2.00 in advance.

Our first number will be issued as soon as the list of Subscribers is large enough to justify.

N. A. RAMSEY, of N. C.
Howard Hotel, New York.
New York, Aug. 1, 1856. 28-

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D., LL. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, F. T. MILES, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, T. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

D. T. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, Lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

At the ROPER HOSPITAL Clinical Lectures are delivered twice a week by the Physician and Surgeon of the Institution, and Operations performed before the class in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital.

THE FACULTY WARD IN THE ROPER HOSPITAL.—By the conveniences they have been able to furnish, a valuable addition has been made to the Surgical Practice of the city. Operations are performed before the class, and they have opportunities of being familiar with the subsequent treatment.

The Anatomical Rooms are opened the latter part of October, and the Dissections conducted daily under the direction of the Demonstrator. Much attention is directed to this department; the material being abundant, and illustrations of various character being afforded for acquiring a competent knowledge of this all-important branch of Study.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.
July 18, 1856. 28-3t

TEAS! TEAS!!

OOLONG, HYSON, and IMPERIAL TEAS, just rec'd and for sale by J. N. SMITH.
July 30. 26-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of August to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.
June 30, 1856.

TURNIP SEED,

FRESH and genuine, just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

Putnam's Magazine for August, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1856.

THE ELECTION.

The Election in Fayetteville, considering the excitement that prevailed in reference to the candidates for Sheriff, passed off in an unusually quiet and peaceable manner. The vote in town is less than it was two years ago, owing to the fact that citizens of Harnett, who formerly voted at this precinct, attended the polls in their own county.

By reference to our table it will be seen that Democracy is still rampant—having elected all their members to the Legislature.

It is a source of gratification to the conservative men in the County, to discover from the votes cast for Sheriff, that neither the Democratic or American party has been able to make the vote for that high ministerial office a test of party strength.

This is the first time in the history of Cumberland that either party has nominated a Candidate for Sheriff, and a feeling of satisfaction prevails, that the *people* have taken the matter into their own hands and administered to both parties a proper rebuke.

Either one of the gentlemen would have made a good officer. Mr. Roberts received at the hands of his friends a generous support, and it is highly creditable to him that he ran Mr. McNeill so close.

GILES LEITCH, ESQ.—It is with no ordinary sensations that we announce the election of Giles Leitch, Esq., to a seat in the House of Commons from Robeson county.

Mr. Leitch ran as an "Old Line Whig," and amidst all the changes and fluctuations, has stood faithful and battled for the integrity and organization of the Whig Party, and now finds that his consistency is rewarded and that he leads the ticket in a Democratic county.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Daniel McDiarmid, Senate; J. G. Shepherd, Eldrige Stewart and John L. Bethea, Commons. All Democrats; no change. Poll: Senate—McDiarmid 776, David McNeill, "American," 251. Commons—Shepherd 1535, Stewart 1487, Bethea 1453, Neill McKay, Am., 968, Shaw, do., 907, T. S. Lutterloh, do., 765.

Sampson.—Thos. H. Holmes, Senate; Oliver P. White and James M. Moseley, Commons. All Dems.; no change. Poll: Senate—Holmes 447, Thos. I. Faison, Dem., 278. Commons—White 976, Moseley 763, Geo. H. Daughtery, Dem., 714. [Moseley beat Daughtery, one of the regular nominees.]

Randolph.—Holt, Senate; Foster and Elliott, Commons. All Americans.

Franklin.—Philemon Hawkins, Senate; Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, Commons. Both Democrats; no change.

Forsyth.—Martin, Senate; Masten and Waugh, Commons. All Democrats. Poll: Senate—Martin 411, Carroll, Am., 305. Commons—Masten 1059, Waugh 1038, Wilson, Am., 948, Matthews, do., 926.

Warren.—Eaton, Senate; Jenkins and Pitchford, Commons. All Democrats; no change.

Davidson.—Thomas, Senate; Leach and Mabry, Commons. All Americans. Poll: Senate—Thomas 612, Hargrave, Dem., 589. Commons—Leach 1157, Mabry 1065, Hepler, Dem., 857, Reminger, do., 811.

Bladen.—G. M. White, Dem., Commons. Poll: White 551, J. W. Purdie, Am., 540.

Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

	Taylor, Dem.	Jones, Am.
Bladen,	351	299
Brunswick,	000	90 maj.
Columbus,	27 maj.	

Moore.—Richardson, Am., Commons. Poll: Richardson 754, Black, Dem., 639.

Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery.

	Christian, Am.	Gaines, Dem.
Moore,	423	441
Montgomery,	407	162
	830	603

Montgomery.—Dr. Jno. Crump, Am., Commons. Poll: Crump 409, Jno. S. Chambers, Am., 403, T. J. Bright, do., 109. [Precint vote in our next.

Wayne.—Brogden, Senate; Thompson and Sasls, Commons. All Democrats; no change.

Columbus.—Williamson, Dem., Commons. Democratic gain.

Burke.—Glass, Dem., Commons. Democratic gain. Poll: Glass 474, Erwin, Whig 430.

Caldwell.—Clarke, Dem., Commons. Dem. gain.

McDowell.—Whitson, Dem., Commons. Dem. gain.

Senatorial District of Burke, McDowell and Caldwell.—Avery, Dem. Dem. gain.

Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond.

	Steele, Whig.	Dockery, Am.
Robeson,	490	519
Richmond,	000	000

Gen. Dockery said to be elected by about 100 majority.

New Hanover.—Owen Fennel, Senate; Sam'l A. Holmes and Robt. H. Tate, Commons: All Dems.; no change.

Brunswick.—Col. Thos. D. Meares, Am., Commons, by 44 majority over Samuel Langdon, Dem. Democratic loss.

Robeson.—Giles Leitch, Whig, and Morrison, Dem., Commons. Democratic loss of 1. Poll: Leitch 748, Morrison 720, R. S. French, Dem. 610, Peter McEachern, Dem., 520.

Wake.—G. H. Wilder, Dem., Senate, no opposition and no change. N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe, Commons. All Democrats, and gain of one. High, Dem., re-elected Sheriff.

Guilford.—Ralph Gorrell, Senate. D. F. Caldwell, E. W. Ogburn, and J. W. Scott, Commons. All "Americans."

Orange.—Paul C. Cameron, Dem., Senate, by about 50 majority over Jo. Turner, Jr., Am. Jno. F. Lyon and Commons, All Democrats and gain of three.

[Our returns being hurriedly prepared, may not be entirely correct.]

LEGISLATIVE LOSS AND GAIN.

Democratic Gain—In Columbus 1 Commoner, Wake 1, Orange 1 Senator and 2 Commoners, Chatham 1 Senator and 1 Commoner, Alamance 1 Commoner, Granville 1 Commoner, Halifax 2 Commoners, Greene 1 Commoner, Burke 1 Commoner, McDowell 1 Commoner, Burke, McDowell and Caldwell, 1 Senator.

Democratic Loss—In Brunswick 1 Commoner, Robeson 1 Commoner, Yadkin 1 Commoner, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus 1 Senator.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT COUNTIES.

	Governor. Gilmer.	Bragg.	Senate. McDiarmid.	McNeill.	Commons. Shepherd.	Stewart.	Bethea.	Lutterloh.	McKay.	Shaw.	Sheriff. McNeill.	Roberts.
Fayetteville,	267	288	775	46	1590	1469	1453	1365	1334	1246	1351	1302
Lock's Creek,	35	65	147	15	64	61	63	54	25	33	43	59
Flea Hill,	98	81	247	34	102	86	90	87	77	91	99	90
Cedar Creek,	47	86	232	9	86	85	86	77	28	27	45	67
Gray's Creek,	18	67	140	6	68	65	66	49	19	19	41	43
Seventy-first,	32	82	265	12	78	81	79	87	33	35	57	62
Rockfish,	78	93	233	21	91	88	89	70	70	69	112	65
Quewhiffle,	18	66	63	11	67	66	66	49	19	17	16	47
John Monroe's,	9	45	131	2	46	44	45	50	9	9	17	19
Carver's Creek,	19	50	132	2	56	58	56	46	16	16	17	22
*Barbecue,	00	00	69	1	93	76	92	86	59	90	90	97
*Upper Little River,	00	00	00	00	31	26	36	26	9	9	9	9
*Averasborough,	00	00	00	00	45	17	38	31	10	6	25	23
*Neill's Creek,	20	132	79	7	111	116	82	82	2	2	23	26
*Grove,	00	00	41	3	64	67	47	1	2	1	5	5
*Buck Horn,	00	00	67	4	99	129	131	131	21	21	79	8
*Stewart's Creek,	00	00	22	8	36	33	48	48	21	21	21	12
	776		261		1585	1487	1453	1365	765	968	907	

	Sheriff.		
West, Am.	55	103	597
Butler, Dem.	2	5	34
Crumpler, D.	36	96	14
Mosely, Dem.	36	81	7
Daughtry, D.	39	25	98
White, D. N.	51	32	17
Faison, Dem.	8	41	98
Holmes, D. N.	25	16	43
Gilmer, A.	25	50	93
Bragg, Dem.	19	93	83
McDaniel's X Rds,	36	29	117
Dismal,	19	59	49
Alago,		81	98
Westbrook's,		39	117
Halls's,		49	18
Piney Grove,		79	96
Honeycutt's,		64	12
Little Cohaire,		111	33
Turkey,		54	4
Taylor's Bridge,		153	3
Lisbon,		68	4
Clinton,		227	19
		990	497

	Sheriff.		
Rogers, K. N.	7	7	1
McNeill, D.	16	9	1
King, D.	57	65	8
Gregory, D.	64	57	39
McEachern, D.	84	167	173
Leitch, W.	134	28	18
Morrison, D.	125	83	61
French, D.	219	70	50
Dockery, K. N.	73	58	57
Steele, W.	1	49	42
Gilmer, K. N.	101	39	45
Bragg, D.	165	42	33
Lumberton	248	8	24
Howellsville	89	24	7
St. Paul's	78	53	49
Lumber Bridge	72	42	45
Philadelphus	8	24	4
Red Banks	18	81	20
Affordsville	11	164	12
Thompson's	21	16	16
White House	71	76	40
Sterling's Mills	49	31	31
Britt's	40	6	20
McPhaul's Mills	60	75	45
	773	669	490

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
4/4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Blk and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Bareges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, 4/4 to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL

June 26, 1855. 8tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

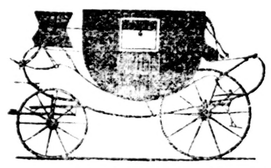
MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

J. CREECH,

GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

29 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits!

June 4, 1856. J. CREECH. 11-

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

REMOVAL.

DR. T. D. HAIGH has removed to the new Brick Building on Hay Street, near the Methodist Church.

July 28. 25-1m

New Wagon Establishment,

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

VAGABOND Life in Mexico; "Plu-Ri-Bus-Tah", by Doesticks; The Sparrowgrass Papers, by Cozzens; Hiawatha; "The Wide Wide World"; Hume's and Macaulay's Histories of England; The Carmina Sacra; Aiken's Christian Minstrel; Dick's Works; Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; &c., just received E. J. HALE & SON.

July 24.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.

NATHAN KING.

June 25. 17-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Tri-Weekly Line

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

Through in 36 Hours!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Feb. 28, 1856. 13-3m

FAYETTEVILLE & FAIR BLUFF

STAGE LINE.

THE Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 P. M., via Lumberton, and arrives at Fair Bluff, on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in time to connect with the cars going North and South. Leaves Fair Bluff on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the day trains North and South. Fare through, $4.

J. W. STEAGALL.

June 10, 1856. 12-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A

FRESH SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,

in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

April 23. 98-tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors;
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.

PETER CROW.

March 29, 1856. 92-tf

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A

further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodsell, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.

For terms see WM. H. HAIGH.

June 2, 1856. 9tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 90-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE

CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Duncan M. Buie for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale at the residence of the said Buie on the Fay. & Southern Plank Road, near Lumber Bridge, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, the following property, viz:

126,000 feet Ton Timber on or near the River bank.
4 Mules.
2 Timber Wagons.
1 Road Wagon.
320 Acres of Land in Harnett county.

The Creditors of said Buie will find it to their interest to attend.

Terms at Sale.

WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

July 12, 1856. 21-ts

BARTH'W FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.

July 14, 1856. 21-3m

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856 20tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one-half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY,
} Trustees.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

June 30, 1856. 17-6m

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE

STAGE LINE.

WE are now running Four-Horse Coaches on this Line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon. Passengers for Fayetteville can obtain through tickets at Weldon, at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Fare, $7.

Passengers for Greensboro', Salem, Salisbury, or any place up the country, will find this the best and quickest route: to take the Stage to Raleigh, which connects with the N. C. C. Railroad.

The Coaches are now in good repair. We have good Horses and careful Drivers. Everything will be done to accommodate the Travelling Public.

WM. H. HUNT, Ag't, Raleigh.
Office at Lawrence's Hotel.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville.

May 31, 1856. 9-3m

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 425 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, on the road leading from Red Banks to Ashpole Church in Robeson county. The Land joins the Lands of John Purcell, John McCallum, and Rob't Bullard. The soil Land is adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn—as good as any in the Ashpole country. I will sell low for CASH, or on time, as I am determined to sell by the first of September next.

HECTOR LOCKLEER.

July 11, 1856. 21-*tf18

2,800 *ACRES*

Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 16, 1856. 89*tf

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY

AND

Medical School,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.
Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Corps of Instructers has been increased. The character of our School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion; yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS:

Tuition in the English Department $12 50; and in the Classical $15 per Session.

A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student.

Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.

The Associate Principal of our School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of R. M. College.

The Medical School will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by lectures, examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of medicine, and will be practised in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.

In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it, by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS:

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum.

Rates of Board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WM. HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARISH, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Doctor Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.

Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.

Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation, as the Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 9, 1856. 18*2m

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28. 99-

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market: which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

EQUITY SALES.

BY virtue of the Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County, in the cause of *Catherine Routhac, and others, ex parte*, the subscriber will make the following sales of Real Estate, that is to say: in the town of Windsor in Bertie County, on the second Monday of August next, being the first day of Bertie County Court, a parcel of ground situate in Windsor and known in the plan of said town as lots No. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113, bounded by Granville Street, beginning eight feet from the store-house once owned by Solomon Cherry on said street, and running to Queen street; thence with Queen street to Raccoon branch; thence with said branch to Main or King street; thence down King street to within eight feet of said store; and thence around the store-house and eight feet from the same to the first station, (so as not to include the said store-house,) which was sold to Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Mr. Solomon Cherry—excepting thereout, however, a piece of ground lying on Queen street, including parts of the lots, No. 107, 109, 111 and 113, which the said Roulhac sold and conveyed to J. W. Cowan, and on which is situated the Odd Fellows' Hall. On the parts not conveyed to said Cowan is situated a good dwelling-house, formerly the mansion-house of said Roulhac, with the necessary offices and out-houses, and now in the occupation of P. H. Winston, Esq., as tenant. Also, at the same time and place, one equal undivided third part of a tract of land in Bertie County, bounded as follows: beginning at Rock Point on Roanoke river at a Cypress tree known as the Quarantine Cypress, and running the various courses of Roanoke river to the lower corner of Coniby Marsh, below W. H. Heckstall's Fish Shelter, and thence down the various courses of Roanoke river 155 poles, to John Armstead's corner; thence south 82 degrees west through the swamp to the easternamost or middle river; thence up the various courses thereof and the thoroughfare to Roanoke river at the first station, supposed to contain 230 acres—excepting out of the said boundaries a fishery sold to Bryan & Cooper on Coniby Marsh and in the possession of W. H. Heckstall, and excepting also out of the same one other fishery on Lost river, sold to Enoch Rayner; which last mentioned premises, with the exceptions aforesaid, were sold and conveyed by William Plummer, Esq., the Executor of the will of Stark Armstead, deceased, to the said Roulhac and Messrs. John and Joseph Cooper, and has been occupied by them for some years as a fishery.

And on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, being the first day of Wake County Court, the following houses and parcels of ground, namely: one parcel situate in the said city, and designated in the plan of the city as lots No. 19 and 35, bounded on the north by Cabarrus street; on the east by Fayetteville street; on the south by Lenoir street, and on the west by Salisbury street, which was sold and conveyed to said Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Lewis L. Williams, Jas. J. B. White and his wife Rebecca, Lawrence S. Williams, and Joseph L. Williams and his wife Melinda. This is a most valuable lot, being a square in the city, containing two acres, more or less, having on it a large and valuable new mansion house of brick, with offices, kitchens, stables, and other buildings necessary or useful for an agreeable residence in the most eligible situation on Fayetteville street, with a good garden and large yards, containing a number of fine old oaks, a great variety of thrifty roses and other ornamental shrubs, and green house, and with excellent water on the premises. Also, on the same day, another parcel of ground in the city of Raleigh, being part of a lot designated in the plan of the city, as No. 162, lying between the possessions of Wm. Thompson, Esq., and Mr. Thomas R. Fentress, on Fayetteville street, comprising forty-seven feet, fronting on said street, and extending eastwardly to Wilmington street in the rear, which was sold and conveyed to the said J. B. G. Roulhac, by Kenneth Rayner, Esq. and his wife, and on which there is a large and valuable store and brick house of two stories, recently erected, and containing two tenements or stores in the first story, with counting rooms in the rear, and lodging rooms and offices above; constituting one of the most valuable properties in the city.

The terms of the sales prescribed in the decree, are that they shall be made on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, in equal instalments, secured by bonds with two or more good sureties, bearing interest from the days of sale respectively. The decree also vests the power in the subscriber to make the sales by private contract, subject to the approval of the court, and in such parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned; and he invites proposals either for the whole or in parcels as may suit purchasers until the days of sale.

The subscriber will attend in person to the sales in Raleigh. He will endeavor also to do so at Windsor, but in case of his absence, Mr. Thomas E. Fanning and Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Bertie, are authorized to act for him in the sale of the Windsor property, and Mr. Fanning alone in the sale of Mr. Roulhac's said share of the land and fishery on Roanoke.

THOMAS RUFFIN,
Commissioner, &c.

July 15, 1856. 23-*ts

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debters' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer; Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.

Also, Music for the Piano.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of STEEL & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to them are requested to settle before the 1st day of August, as I am anxious to wind up the business.

A. W. FULLER

July 19, 1856. 25*tf

I have on hand a STOCK of GROCERIES, &c., which will be sold very low.

A. W. F.

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN,** who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Prospect Hall. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSLAND.

July 22, 1856. 25-tf

1075 Acres Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract of tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 500 acres, to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clarke's creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent fields. Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and remunerate one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the production of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be under contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such land, will do well to call on the subscriber soon, as they will chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy as any part of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.

WILLIAM McRAE.

Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 27-3m

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand in **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest and

BEST SELECTED STOCK

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their stock

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.

will be found handsome and attractive. For gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of DRY GOODS in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Patent Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well to give them a call, as they are confident their Stock is as cheap as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 95-tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

JOHNSTON ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is situated in the Western part of the county of Johnston, and about three miles south of Raleigh, in one of the healthiest parts of the country, and in a most excellent moral neighborhood. It is composed of two Departments, Male and Female—the former under the care and instruction of John A. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the latter under the care and instruction of Miss Fanny Graham of Fayetteville, a graduate of first honor of the Greensborough Female Institute of this State; both of whom come highly recommended from their respective Institutions; and from the general satisfaction they have given heretofore to their Patrons and the Trustees, we think we hazard nothing in saying that a better preparatory School cannot be found anywhere in the country.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of July, being the 14th day of said month, and continue for a Session of five months. Board can be had in first rate families for seven dollars per month.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For the Primary English Branches,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 00
Languages, Latin and Greek,	16 00
Drawing and Painting Extra,	5 00
Music with the use of Piano,	20 00

No deduction will be made from these prices except for protracted sickness.

Students can enter at any time during the Session, but it is to be hoped they will commence with the Session.

A good Church is immediately at the Academy at which there is preaching twice a month, and several other Churches in the neighborhood.

A. J. LEACH,
Dr. J. T. LEACH,
JOHN McLEAN,
Rev. T. GARARD,
W. R. TURNER,
SETH WOODALL,
B. H. TOMLINSON,
S. SMITH,
Trustees.

July 1, 1856. 19-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A.